THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1795. [N° 1728.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

John Bours

Informs his Customers and others,

That he has just opened, and has for Sale, upon the most reasonable Terms, at the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

A very general and handsome Assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Long India NANKEENS, by the Bundle,
Oil'd Silk UMBRELLAS,
China TEA CUPS and SAUCERS,
COFFEE Ditto, Ditto,
And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 22d Day of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A Wind-Mill and Dwelling-House, at Jamestown.

Newport, May 25, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE & STORES, situated on the Long Wharf, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL TREBY.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq; in Newport, or ISAAC TREBY, in New-London.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,
Flour, by Ditto,
West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,
Brandy, Geneva and Porter,
Sugar, by the Barrel,
Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,
Chocolate,
Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,
Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,
Iron Cabooses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain.
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of PETER SHAW, late of Little-Compton, deceased, are requested to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

YDI . . . *A minist a ix.*

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY,

SIR,

FROM the nature of the *patria potestas*, the patriarchal scheme, and from the universally received and existing arrangements civil and military, it evidently appears, that designations to, or names of office are not only proper, but experimentally found to be indispensibly necessary.—This principle of designating a man by the name of his office, does not obtain only among governmentally constituted societies, but also among all such as are formed upon the plan of selection or voluntary compact. Superintended by their proper officers are *all* societies, whether, honorary, philosophical, medical, or charitable. Without offices and officers there could be no order—and without order, the best intentioned association must soon fall in pieces, and cease to exist ——

Every Christian community stands equally obligated to perpetuate itself, by such human means as are immediately within its reach, and to apportion the different measures of authority and superintendence among its members, according to its pre-conceived or fundamental constitution—no matter, whether that constitution is derived from antient custom, or from ancestorial or immediate compact.—Some congregations think they can best exist, in a state of independency, or non relationship;—others, tenacious of an old scriptural tradition, concerning Unity, think they are most apostolically constituted, when united, and bound together by the band of charity, constituting what is called a Diocese.—Or this *uniting principle*, are all Episcopalians, wherever they are to be found;—they consider themselves members one of another; parts of one great WHOLE; children of one common FAMILY; whole spiritual interests can best be superintended, by a coalition of as many of their laity and clergy, under One Bishop, or superior ecclesiastical functionary, as their several local situations can admit of.

In consistency with these principles, the whole body of Episcopalians, resident in the States of Connecticut and R. Island, consider themselves as UNITED in ONE FAMILY or DIOCESE; and the visible Centre of Unity, in this one Family or Diocese, they denominate Bishop of Connecticut & R. Island.—Which office and the powers thereunto belonging, can *only* affect *themselves*; they know them to be not only consistent with the civil and religious liberty of their fellow-citizens, but indispensibly necessary to their own ecclesiastical polity and religious existence;—and therefore *proper, and not to be called in question by any other denomination of Christians whatsoever.*—This is the voice of all the Episcopalians in these States.—And if the *vox populi* is the voice of God in other instances, why not in this also?—The voice of the Episcopal people in Connecticut and R. Island says, Bishop Seabury is their Diocesan.—And does any man, in his sober senses, imagine that these Episcopalians have views of palming their Diocesan upon any other denomination of Christians?—Or that they consider the exercise of his Episcopal superintendency comprehending any one non-episcopalian of these States?—It is possible that such surmises may have entered the heads of some:—but I can hardly allow myself to think, that such gross and palpable absurdities, under the garb of surmises, could ever have found admittance into any man's brain, which had not previously been somewhat deranged with supercilious conceits of *his own* holiness, and the super-eminent consequence of *his own* religious communion, above all others.

To such ideas, the Episcopalians of Connecticut and Rhode Island are (thank God) entirely strangers; and from their well known and avowed principles, one may readily conclude, they will continue forever so.—With the eye of primitive Christianity, *they* view every attempt to get a legal establishment, or investiture of civil power, (*and such attempts have once and again been made by a certain denomination in Connecticut*) as the index of an unchristian and intolerant scheme.—From *all such*, Good Lord deliver us!

If Christianity has from time to time been tarnished by the nefarious conduct of some of its professors——the blame surely lies not at the door of the institution, but at theirs who notoriously have departed from and violated its precepts.——If Episcopacy has been frequently dishonoured by base and unworthy Prelates—does it follow as a consequence, that the institution *found* them *good* and *made* them *bad*? By no means.——Evil men *will* be evil men, let their line or condition of life be what it will:—only we may remark, that a wicked Ecclesiastic seems to make a greater blot in the moral world, than a lay character ten thousand times more abandoned.—*Every* man condemns Judas, for being a *traitor*—*many* apologize for Julian, and call him a *good man* tho' an *apostate*. There is an infinite distance between a prejudice *for*, and a prejudice *against*—but both are equally unfriendly to truth.

No man but the slave of malice and ignorance will deny, that all denominations of Christians have the sole and unalienable right of designating themselves, and homologating their officers by such Titles or names of Office as they may judge necessary or expedient—and because *necessary* or *expedient*, therefore PROPER. And in all such matters, each Society are the sole and exclusive judges for themselves.

But as if the truth of these remarks was not self-evident and incontestible, a mighty objection hath been held up against the *propriety* of the title Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, because it was not, verbatim, the same with that adopted by Bishops White and Provoft.—To see the nullity of this objection, one has only to recollect that the Episcopalians in the State of Connecticut were organized under Bishop Seabury, as their Diocesan, before the confederation of either of the forementioned against an antecedent title, is no less absurd and *improper*, than to condemn a man by virtue of an *ex post facto* law!——But, granting that there is a little difference between the Title annexed to Bishop Seabury and that afterwards adopted by Bishops White and Provoft:——Is this any new thing in the ecclesiastical world?—Is any man affected hereby in his faith, interest, or good name?—Or, with whom lies the right of saying *this* shall, or *that* shall be the designation?——If the Title, Bishop of Connecticut and Rhode Island, were ecclesiastically erroneous or *improper*, it belongs to the General Convention to take cognizance thereof.——If it is illegal or unconstitutional in the eye of the civil law, the State's Attorney is to criminate it——and not a clandestine pen, wielded by the hand of a nobody knows who.——

The Episcopalians never expect to be without enemies,—but they expect always to have an advocate for their cause,——their cause is the cause of truth, equity, and justice,—nay it is the cause of Christianity itself.——They know how to bear and forbear, and how and when to repel the attacks of their adversaries; but always shut their ears against the murmurs of calumny and reprobation, smoaking from the lips of *spectres* in the dark.—

ALETHEIA.

By the Ship Iris, Capt. M'Call, arrived at New-York from Nantz, and the Ship Minerva, Capt. Scott, and Mary, Capt. Cunningham, arrived at Boston: from London, Advices are received to the 3d of April, viz.

BRUSSELS, March 19.

IT is believed from the immense preparations of the Austrians, that they will soon cross the Rhine to Luxembourg.—They have on the mouth of Lahn, a number of boats of every size, and have formed a boat-bridge, from the right Bank of the Rhine to an Island lying in the middle of that river. So it is probable the inhabitants of the unfortunate countries will witness most dreadful and important events.

OSTEND, March 18.

The commerce of this port begins to be flourishing.—Danish and Swedish ships bring goods and merchandizes of the first necessity, whilst the objects of luxury arrive from France in order to be exchanged for other productions.

DANTZICK, February 15.

The provisions, particularly wheat of Poland, are sent for the use of the Russians and Austrians.

The Prussian government is obliged to solicit the authorization of one or the other of the powers, in order to get home.

The tribunals established by the Russians for judging the Polish patriots will be opened on the 27th Feb. in case of necessity they will continue their sittings two years, that not a single patriot shall escape.

They ordered the bodies of their partizans condemned by national laws during the revolution to be dug up; and pompous funeral ceremonies are now preparing in the bosom of Warsaw for these remains raised out of the tomb; horrible ceremonies, at which the several corporations of tradesmen of the capital will be forced to assist in the midst of Russian bayonets. See here the baneful consequences of a counter-revolution.

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We learn from Madrid, that the Spanish Court has requested the French government to send further negociator in order to settle a final and lasting Peace and it is asserted here, that an envoy set out a fortnight ago.

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The ratification of the treaty with the Grand Duke of Tuscany was read, as well as the credentials sent to M. Carletti as Minister Plenipotentiary near the Republic.—The Convention ordered, that he should be admitted to-morrow, to be received as such.

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The President, I announce the coming of the minister plenipotentiary of the grand duke of Tuscany.

Carletti enters in the midst of repeated applause. He takes his seat near the deputies, and spoke as follows:

Citizens Representatives,

Chosen by the grand duke of Tuscany to reside near the republic, and endeavour to restore a neutrality prized by the Tuscan government, which unfortunate circumstances had forced her to suspend against their will, and interest, I have looked upon this public mission, the first I have accepted during the course of a long life, as the most honourable for a friend of humanity, of my country and France.

The day on which I signed a treaty of peace with the French republic was the most agreeable of my life, and that on which it was received in Tuscany, a signal for universal rejoicing.

Organ of the sentiments of my country, destined fortunately by nature to take no part in the military or political quarrels of great powers, it is very gratifying to

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LYDIA SHAW, *Administratrix.*

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The day on which I signed a treaty of peace with the French republic was the most agreeable of my life, and that on which it was received in Tuscany, a signal for universal rejoicing.

Organ of the sentiments of my country, destined fortunately by nature to take no part in the military or political quarrels of great powers, it is very grateful to me to assure you that the government and inhabitants of Tus-

ceny have always preserved for you, notwithstanding the course of events, all the sentiments due to your powerful nation.

For my part, I shall put all my care in cementing more and more, while I remain here, the good understanding which ought to subsist between the two countries.

May the peace which has just been concluded between France and Tuscany, be the augur of other treaties more important to the tranquility of Europe, which needs that tranquility; and may I, after having found you, on my arrival, covered with military laurels, see you soon reposing under the salutary shade of the peaceful olive tree.—(Reiterated applauses.)

The minister received from the President the fraternal embrace, and was recognized as minister plenipotentiary.

The Convention passed a decree, obliging every citizen of Paris to perform personally his duty as a national guard.

Public functionaries and persons of 60 years of age and upwards are excepted.

March 19.

The arrival at Bourdeaux of 20 vessels loaded with provisions from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States is announced amidst applauses.

The representative Kemel, writes that the northern army has obtained new successes in the provinces of Groningen and Friezeland. After having beaten the English and driven them to the sea, they took possession of three islands, and of an important fortress.

Lecointre read a long Speech on the necessity of carrying into execution the constitution of 1793: and proposed a Decree to abolish the Revolutionary Government, and organize a Democratic one. The proposition was received with great murmurs on one side, and loud applauses by the other; and after a sharp and warm discussion, sent to the Committee of 16, appointed to propose the organic laws of the Constitution.

March 21.

The Convention decreed that shortly there should be chosen by nominal appeal, a commission to frame the laws necessary to put in motion the new constitution.

Sieyes presented in the name of the four committees of public safety, general security, legislation and military affairs united, the plan of a decree of general police, to repress royalists and anarchists, providing that in the case of a dissolution of the Convention by the manœuvres of the enemies of the public good, the members who should escape the poignards of the assassins should assemble with the representatives in the departments, and the suppleans at Chalons Sur Marne, and there form a new Convension. Republican columns from each army should then come to protect the representatives of the people, and would be always ready to avenge their country.

After a lengthy discussion, the decree was adopted.

[This decree is a strong symptom that the ruling party dread their Jacobin antagonists. This, as well as the general tenor of conventional proceedings appears to threaten a crisis.]

March 22.

In the beginning of the sitting, many sections applied to the Convention, and petitioned that the Constitution of 1793 should be put in execution—many others complained of the scarcity of provisions—a certain indication of future disturbances.

LONDON, March 24.

The Empress of Russia has assigned 50,000 Zequins to the King of Poland, and assured him besides of her protection; for the old tender lady seems not to forget, that Stanislaus in the vigour of youth was one of her most accomplished favourites.

It is confidently asserted that Stanislaus will take up his residence at Petersburgh; at least it is certain, that the Empress has got a palace prepared for his reception in that city.

The first payment of the immense St. Jago prize is commenced. Capt. Sir A. S. Douglas having received his share, the following is the declared proportion of the specie only.

	£.	s.	d.
Each Captain's share	13,610	0	0
Lieutenant's do.	910	0	0
Warrant Officer's do.	612	0	0
Petty Officer's do.	140	0	0
Foremast man's do.	29	0	0

Besides Two Seventh Shares of the whole in reserve till the question, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to share with the squadron, is decided. This statement is independent of the valuable cargo, which is yet to be shared. The Admirals shares are not yet declared.

An Extraordinary Fact.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Jupiter, to his friend, dated March the 11th.

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The latest intelligence from Switzerland gives some account of the celebrated ex-minister Necker. He is attacked by a malady of languor. His lady died sometime since, and her body is deposited in the bed-room of her husband, who refuses absolutely to part with her until a superb mausoleum, which he ordered to be raised, is finished.

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as well as from their progressive rise for many years past, and the probability that the wise rulers of that rising country will avoid the warfare and broils of European nations, have of late much attracted the notice of the city speculators in money.

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A Treaty of Alliance with the Empress of Russia has just been signed by our Court.

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LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 6.

A despatch, of which the following is a Copy, was this Evening received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, Commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, at Sea, March 16, 1795.

SIR,

You will be pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 8th inst. being then in Leghorn road, I received an express from Genoa, that the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line and 5 frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the Offing, for a fleet in the North West quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day break the following morning we put to sea with a strong breeze from the East North East.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the Southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which I shaped my course for Corsica, lest their destination should be against that Island, and despatched the Tarleton brig to St. Fiorenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

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Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chace, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her top-masts, which afforded to Capt. Freemantle, of the Inconstant frigate (who was then far advanced on the chace) an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harrassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was most ably seconded by Capt. Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from our own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

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At day-light next morning, the 14th, being about six or seven leagues to the south-west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had her in tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, they yet came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with a view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship, and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

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The French fleet were loaded with troops; the Ca-ira having 1300 men on board, and the Censeur 1000, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost, in killed and wounded, between 3 and 400 men.

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

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Total—75 killed, 280 wounded, on board the British fleet.

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We are informed that one troop of cavalry and three companies of infantry, are to be continued in this country for six months longer.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, dated April, 1795, to Messrs. J. Calbraith & Co.

"Yesterday Mr. Church received an express from Cadiz, informing him of the Dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain, also of an action taking place in the Mediterranean between the French and English, in which the former lost two ships of the line, although the day before they had taken one from the English. The fleets consisted of 14 sail of the line each.

"The Portuguese have ordered all their ships, except one ship of the line, two frigates, and two brigs, to be paid off and hauled up—this is supposed to be owing to the death of the minister of marine, which happened about ten days since, and by which, the English have lost almost the only friend they had in this kingdom."

INTERESTING MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Knox, of the brig Schuylkill, which arrived here from Bermuda, in 9 days, informs that on the 18th April, under the West Cacois, he was taken by a Bermudian privateer called the Thetis, of 6 guns, owned by [illegible] merchants in that island, where

cany have always preserved for you, notwithstanding the course of events, all the sentiments due to your powerful nation.

For my part, I shall put all my care in cementing more and more, while I remain here, the good understanding which ought to subsist between the two countries.

May the peace which has just been concluded between France and Tuscany, be the augur of other treaties more important to the tranquility of Europe, which needs that tranquility; and may I, after having found you, on my arrival, covered with military laurels, see you soon reposing under the salutary shade of the peaceful olive tree.—(Reiterated applauses.)

The minister received from the President the fraternal embrace, and was recognized as minister plenipotentiary.

The Convention pass'd a decree, obliging every citizen of Paris to perform personally his duty as a national guard.

Public functionaries and persons of 60 years of age and upwards are excepted.

March 19.

The arrival at Bourdeaux of 20 vessels loaded with provisions from Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, and other parts of the United States is announced amidst applauses.

The representative Rewel, writes that the northern army has obtained new successes in the provinces of Groninguen and Friezeland. After having beaten the English and driven them to the sea, they took possession of three islands, and of an important fortress.

Lecointre read a long Speech on the necessity of carrying into execution the constitution of 1793: and proposed a Decree to abolish the Revolutionary Government, and organize a Democratic one. The proposition was received with great murmurs on one side, and loud applauses by the other; and after a sharp and warm discussion, sent to the Committee of 16, appointed to propose the organic laws of the Constitution.

March 21.

The Convention decreed that shortly there should be chosen by nominal appeal, a commission to frame the laws necessary to put in motion the new constitution.

Sieyes presented in the name of the four committees of public safety, general security, legislation and military affairs united, the plan of a decree of general police, to repress royalists and anarchists, providing that in the case of a dissolution of the Convention by the manœuvres of the enemies of the public good, the members who should escape the poignards of the assassins should assemble with the representatives in the departments, and the suppleans at Chalons Sur Marne, and there form a new Convention. Republican columns from each army should then come to protect the representatives of the people, and would be always ready to avenge their country.

After a lengthy discussion, the decree was adopted.

[This decree is a strong symptom that the ruling party dread their Jacobin antagonists. This, as well as the general tenor of conventional proceedings appears to threaten a crisis.]

March 22.

In the beginning of the sitting, many sections applied to the Convention, and petitioned that the Constitution of 1793 should be put in execution—many others complained of the scarcity of provisions—a certain indication of future disturbances.

LONDON, March 24.

The Empress of Russia has assigned 50,000 Zequins to the King of Poland, and assured him besides of her protection; for the old tender lady seems not to forget, that Stanislaus in the vigour of youth was one of her most accomplished favourites.

It is confidently asserted that Stanislaus will take up his residence at Petersburgh; at least it is certain, that the Empress has got a palace prepared for his reception in that city.

The first payment of the immense St. Jago prize is commenced. Capt. Sir A. S. Douglas having received his share, the following is the declared proportion of the specie only.

	£.	s.	d.
Each Captain's share	13,620	0	0
Lieutenant's do.	910	0	0
Warrant Officer's do.	612	0	0
Petty Officer's do.	140	0	0
Foremast man's do.	29	0	0

Besides Two Seventh Shares of the whole in reserve till the question, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to share with the squadron, is decided. This statement is independent of the valuable cargo, which is yet to be shared. The Admirals shares are not yet declared.

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his giving a bond of indemnification to the captors, that the owners of the brig should never call upon them for any costs or damages hereafter.

Capt. Knox sailed from thence on the 12th of May, in company with four other American vessels, which were liberated in the same manner.

About three days previous to his departure a vessel arrived with despatches from Mr. Hammond, the British minister, the particulars of which he was not fully acquainted with; but says, that it was universally reported and believed, that the purport was, to demand of Judge Green, by what authority he condemned American property.

On his passage to this port on the 14th inst. lat. 33 39 long. 64, 57, at 2 P. M. spoke the sloop John and Mary of New York, Capt. Clow bound to Barbadoes, who came on board the Schuylkill and told Capt. Knox, that he had on board to the amount of 50 000 dollars in cash and military stores, and that he had cleared out from Philadelphia for the port of Charleston.

Married last evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White Mr. ANTHONY SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, to Mrs. SARAH GLENTWORTH, of this city.

May 26.

Copy of a letter from Joshua M'Williams, Commander of the sloop Martha to a merchant in this city.

Port du Paix, May 2d, 1795.

"Sir,

"Since my last of the 7th ult. have delivered the whole of my flour to the Administration, on delivery of which a dispute arose respecting the quality, which was determined by the Court of Admiralty of this place in my favour, after two weeks demur, during which there were three different surveys upon it. The agents for Administration wished to curtail three dollars per barrel, for which I stood trial, and it was finally decided against them. In my last I informed you of my intention of leaving the property and returning home, but some circumstances have occurred since which determine me to wait the event—altho' my prospect of receiving payment is but little better than when I wrote you last. I cannot count on receiving my payment in less than four months from the present* but shall not depart from this (unless forced) until I receive payment. I shall embrace every opportunity of writing for your information, and remain your humble servant.

* *Capt. M'Williams arrived at Port du Paix 23d March, and should effect his departure by the 2d September next (which is doubtful) he will then have experienced a detention of near six months; no short time for a vessel of about 600 barrels.*

NEW-YORK, May 23.

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We have reports, that the twelve millions of dollars, lately assessed by the King of Spain on his clergy, are appropriated towards purchasing peace with France.—The authority on which this information is said to be bottomed, is that of the British Consul at Cadiz.

NEWPORT, June 2.

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The Honorable Samuel Huntington, is elected Governor, and Oliver Wolcott, Lieutenant-Governor, of Connecticut, for the Year ensuing.

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DIED.]—At Princeton (Massachusetts) Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLERY, Sister of his Honor Moses Gill, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of that Commonwealth.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 1.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Sally, Edwards, Stonington
— Dolphin, Hammond, Philadelphia
Schooner Halcyon, Pitts, Richmond
Brig Little Sally, Earl, Tappahannock
Schooner Mary, Luther, Charleston
Snow Whim, Ambrose, Havanna
Brig Randolph, Engs, St. Croix
Schooner Abigail, Cranston, New York

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Peggy, Bliss, New-York
— Sally, Esseeck, Ditto
Schooner Harriet, Potter, Fishing Voyage
Sloop Two Brothers, Pettis, Dighton
Brig Betsy, Hawley, Stratford

FOR SALE,

The BRIG

RAMBLER,

A well built double Deck, and staunch Vessel, a fast sailer, well found, and now ready for Sea—Burthen 134 Tons, apply to

CHARLES LASSELL.

Newport, June 1, 1794.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Saturday Night, May 9th, a double bottom CEDAR BOAT, 19 Feet Keel, green Bottom, black Wale, and white Hanks, Name on her Stern, REPUBLICAN—very long headed Nails for Clinches thro' her Wale; Boiled headed Nails in her Stern; an Iron Clamp with a Brass Sheave at her Stern for heaving up her Anchor; at her foremast Head, a blue Vane; she had two Staples in each Quarter for shifting her Sheets; her Starboard Stern Sheet new, not painted; she has a small Scuttle for a Pump besides, and for bailing aback; some new Patches in her Bulk Head, not painted; a Cable of about 30 Fathoms; an Anchor, with Iron Stock about 40 lb. her Blocks all bushed with Iron Pins; her Sails Russia Duck, split; she had five square Pieces of Pig Iron, 450 Weight; and some common Pig Iron, and Stones for Ballast; and a joint Cover over her Ballast, not painted, with a Lock to it; Cod Lines, Hooks, and Leads, and a Compass on board, with many other Things not mentioned.—The Person who took said Boat, goes by the Name of JAMES BROWN—about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, light yellow Hair, slim make; wore a Bottle green Coat, blue thick Trousers;—had a thick, well set Scotchman with him, whom he called his Mate.—His Wife a middle sized Woman, with red Hair, and far gone with Child; she wore a changeable Silk Bonnet, trimmed with white.—Whoever will return said Boat and Thieves, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS Reward—or THIRTY for the Boat alone.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

Newport (Rhode Island) May 30, 1795.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FLEES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

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NEWPORT

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LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
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THE Trustees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

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GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

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FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

SIMON DAVIS
HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel.

Newport, February 9, 1795.

Giles Hosier,

Takes this Method to inform the Public, he has now for Sale,

Bottled prime mild Stout,

At 12 Shillings per Dozen,—or Half Dozen at the same Rate.

To those that bring Bottles, at 9 Shillings per Dozen. By the large Barrel, 15 Pence, with the Bottle.

Newport, 2nd of Month 1795.

his giving a bond of indemnification to the captors, that the owners of the brig should never call upon them for any costs or damages hereafter.

Capt. Knox sailed from thence on the 12th of May, in company with four other American vessels, which were liberated in the same manner.

About three days previous to his departure a vessel arrived with despatches from Mr. Hammond, the British minister, the particulars of which he was not fully acquainted with; but says, that it was universally reported and believed, that the purport was, to demand of Judge Green, by what authority he condemned American property.

On his passage to this port on the 14th inst. lat. 33 39 long. 64, 57, at 2 P. M. spoke the sloop John and Mary of New York, Capt. Clow bound to Barbadoes, who came on board the Schuylkill and told Capt. Knox, that he had on board to the amount of 50 000 dollars in cash and military stores, and that he had cleared out from Philadelphia for the port of Charleston.

Married last evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White Mr. ANTHONY SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, to Mrs. SARAH GLENTWORTH, of this city.

May 26.

Copy of a letter from Joshua M'Williams, Commander of the sloop Martha to a merchant in this city.

Port du Paix, May 2d, 1795.

"Sir,

"Since my last of the 7th ult. have delivered the whole of my flour to the Administration, on delivery of which a dispute arose respecting the quality, which was determined by the Court of Admiralty of this place in my favour, after two weeks demur, during which there were three different surveys upon it. The agents for Administration wished to curtail three dollars per barrel, for which I stood trial, and it was finally decided against them. In my last I informed you of my intention of leaving the property and returning home, but some circumstances have occurred since which determine me to wait the event—altho' my prospect of receiving payment is but little better than when I wrote you last. I cannot count on receiving my payment in less than four months from the present* but shall not depart from this (unless forced) until I receive payment. I shall embrace every opportunity of writing for your information, and remain your humble servant.

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Newport, 23d 3d Month, 1795.

The BOATSWAIN and BOY.

By PETER PINDAR.

IN ships of war on Sundays pray'rs are given;
For though so wicked, sailors think of heav'n,
Particularly in a storm;
Where, if they find no brandy to get drunk,
Their souls are in a miserable funk:
Then vow they to th' Almighty to reform,
If in his goodness only once, once more,
He'll suffer them to clap a foot on shore.

In calms, indeed, or gentle airs,
They ne'er on week days pester Heav'n with pray'rs;
For 'tis amongst the Jacks a common saying,
"Where there's no danger, there's no need of praying."

One Sunday morning all were met
To hear the parson preach and pray,
All but a boy, who, willing to forget
That prayers were handing out, had stol'n away;
And, thinking praying but a useless task,
Had crawl'd, to take a nap into a cask.

The boy was soon found missing, and full soon
The boatswain's cat sagacious smelt him out;
Gave him a clawing to some tune:—
This cat's a cousin german to the knout.

"Come out, you sculking dog," the boatswain cry'd.
"And save your d—n'd young sinful soul:"
He then the moral mending cat apply'd,
And turn'd him like a badger from his hole.

Sulky the boy march'd on, and did not mind him,
Altho' the boatswain flogging kept behind him:
"Flog," cried the boy' "flog—curse me, flog away—
"I'll go—but mind, God d—mn me if I *pray*."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

III. PRESSING AND MANAGEMENT *of the* RESIDUE.

2. THE RESIDUE. In the common practice of the country, the first residue, is either thrown aside as offal * (though, perhaps, very imperfectly pressed) or is returned (designedly unpressed) to the mill, to be "washed;" that is to be reground, with water, for "Family drink. § Thus throwing away, or applying to a mean purpose, what might, in familiar language, be termed the ESSENCE OF FRUIT LIQUOR! The juices of the rind and kernels; which,—common sense would tell us, were we not told it by men of experience and observation—comes off most plentiful with the last runnings. ‖

Hence, men, who excel in the art, continue to press so long as a drop can be drawn; and, unsatisfied with this, return the FIRST RESIDUE to the Mill, to be RE-GROUND; not with water, but with some of the first runnings of the liquor; moistening the materials to be ground as occasion requires.

It is found, that even breaking the Cakes of refuse with the hands, only, gives the Press fresh power over it: for though it has been pressed to the last drop, a gallon or more of additional liquor may be got from a pressful, by this simple means. Re-grinding them has a still greater effect.

In this state of the materials, the mill gains a degree of power over the more rigid parts of the fruit, which, in the first grinding, it could not reach. If the face of the runner and the bottom of the trough were dress'd with a broad chissel, and made true to each other, in the manner which has been proposed; and a moderate quantity of residue were ground at once; scarcely a kernel could escape unbroken; or a drop of liquor remain undrawn.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON GRINDING AND PRESSING. From the foregoing observations it appears, *first*, that the fruit should be entirely reduced, before the whole of its virtues can be communicated to the liquor. There is, however, one inconveniency in grinding the fruit very fine: the substance, as well as the liquor, escapes the Hair Cloths, and fills the fermenting vessel unnecessarily: besides, perhaps, being injurious during the process of fermentation. But this effect may be remedied: I have seen an instance, in which the first runnings were poured through a Hair-Sieve, to catch part of their foulness: a piece of Hair Cloth, thrown over the "tun dish"—would, perhaps, be still more effectual.—The malt liquor mash tub is furnished with a hole, which stops a great part of the feculencies. The liquor, in that case, comes off almost clear; and, *perhaps*, fruit liquor ought to be rendered equally clear, before it be committed to fermentation. This degree of purity is obtainable, by suffering the foulness to subside, in the first cask, and drawing off the clear liquor, into a fresh vessel, previous to the commencement of the fermentation. By this means, the fermenting-vessel, as well as the process of fermentation, may be freed at least from the grosser foulness. In some cases, by catching the critical time, and by filtering the Lees, in the manner which will be described, the *Must* may be rendered almost perfectly clear.

Secondly, That the reduced fruit ought to remain some time, between the grinding and the pressing, that the liquor may have an opportunity of forming an extract with the rind and kernels. It is observable, however, that the best Cider, which the art, perhaps, has yet been able to produce, was made under different management. But it ought likewise to be observed, that the judicious manager of this Cider, grinds only one press full (affording, perhaps, not quite an hogshead of liquor) a day; consequently the first ground fruit, has most of the day to make the required extract; and every succeeding mill-full has a proportionate time: and although the liquor, under this management, proved excellent, yet had more of the bitter fragrance of the kernels been communicated to it, it *possibly* might have been better. ‡

Thirdly, That the present imperfections of the Mill are such, as render it almost impossible to reduce the fruit, sufficiently, by a single grinding: but the juice, or a principal part of it, having been drawn off by the press, the residue is capable of receiving the requisite degree of reduction.

Hence, upon the whole, the most eligible management, in this stage of the business, for those I mean who have leisure to pursue it, appears to be this:—grind one press-full a day; press; and grind the residuum in the evening. Infuse the reduced matter, all night, among part of the first runnings; and, in the morning, repress, while the next press-full is grinding.

[To be continued.]

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* *The* OFFAL, *or "dry Must" is considered of little value as manure (but I know not why.) I have observed poor people carrying it away as fuel. Pigs will eat some part of it; especially when it has been under ground and under-pressed.*

§ SMALL CIDER. *When the plantations are large in proportion to the farm, a sufficient quantity of family liquor is obtained, in a plentiful year of fruit, from the washings of the residue to last the year round or a longer time:—Where the plantations are proportionally small; and in a scarce year; water is thrown into the mill, while the fruit is grinding; thus lowering the quality, and encreasing the quantity.*

‡ *An objection to this practice is, that it hurts the* colour *of* Cider; *and the most experienced managers object to its lying more than twelve hours in the Must.*

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers and others,

He has just received from LONDON,

AN Assortment of GOODS—among which are CALICOES, SHAWLS, &c. &c.—and will dispose of them on his usual low Terms.

Newport, May 18, 1795.

Just Receiv'd, Open'd, and now expos'd for Sale, by

Green & Tillinghast

An excellent Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Very Cheap for CASH.

Newport, May 18, 1795.

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HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogsheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
West-India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,
Flour and Turpentine by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town, very cheap for Cash.

The HULL of a New Vessel, about Eighty Tons Burthen.

Any Person or Persons, who may have Demands against the Sloop LAURA, while owned by Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, may have a Settlement thereof, by exhibiting their Accounts to him by the 25th Instant.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 11, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—& COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

THOSE Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of ROBERT SISSON, late of Newport, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate

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JAMES PERRY

Takes this Method to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, That he has opened a SHOP, in Thames street, in the House lately occupied for a Post Office, and next Door Northward of Mr. JOHN HADWEN's, where he has for SALE the following Articles, of the best Kind, and on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, viz.

JAMAICA Spirits, West-India and New-England Rum; Holland Geneva; Old Coniac and Spanish Brandy; Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars; Molasses and Sweet Oil of the first Quality; Flour by the Half Hundred or Pound; Hyson, Skin and Bohea Teas; Chocolate; Coffee; Currants; Figs and Raisins of an excellent Quality; Pepper; Allspice; Alum; Copperas; Logwood and Fustick; Spanish float Indigo of the first Quality; French and Carolina Ditto; Starch and Hair Powder; Coarse Combs; Womens' Ditto; Ivory Ditto; Soap; Candles and Lamp Oil; Roll and Cut Tobacco; Long and Short Pipes; Scotch Snuff of a superior Quality; a general Assortment of white and coloured Threads, also Silk and Twist of various Colours; Sewing and Knitting Needles; Pins; Tapes; Bindings, &c. Mens', and Childrens' Leather and Cloth Shoes; Carving and Table Knives and Forks of different Prices; Table Steels; Jack and Penknives; Scissars and Fish Hooks of different Sorts; Sleeve Buttons; Matthewman Ditto, large and small; Ink Powder; Writing Paper; Dutch Quills; Sealing Wax; Wafers and Ink-Stands; Japann'd Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Paper Ditto; Powder, Shot, and Flints; Slates and Pencils; House and Shoe Brushes; Iron and Metal Table and Tea Spoons; a handsome Assortment of Looking Glasses; Crockery and Stone Ware of all Kinds; a neat Assortment of Glass Ware; Bristol Crown Window Glass, 8 by 10; Shoemakers' Sand Stones; Bed Cords; Cod and Small Fishing Lines; and a Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

Newport, May 16, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport, April 13, 1795.

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,—Ditto,
West-India RUM,—Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

General Post-Office,

Philadelphia, May 1, 1795.

WHEREAS at various Times, from the first Day of June, 1792, to the 10th Day of May 1794, sundry Letters transmitted by the public Mails, were fraudulently opened, and Bank Notes of several Denominations taken out: And whereas a Part of the Notes so taken, have been since recovered and secured by the Post Master-General. In order, therefore, that the Owners of those who shall be identified, may have them again, and that an equitable distribution may be made of the Remainder, and of the Cash found with them.

Notice is hereby given, That all Persons having suffered any Loss by the robbing of the Mails as aforesaid, during the Period above mentioned, will receive their Bank Notes, which shall be identified as aforesaid, by Application at the General Post Office on or before the 31st Day of August next; and that the Residue of the Notes and Cash, recovered as aforementioned, will then be divided among the Claimants, in Proportion to their Losses, which are to be ascertained by reasonable Proofs, which on or before that Day, shall be produced to the General Post-Office.

CHARLES BURRALL,
Assistant Post-Master General.

P. S. Claimants are desired *forthwith* to exhibit their Claims and Proofs, that if these should appear insufficient, Information thereof may be given to the Claimants in Time to furnish such others, as may be attainable.

Those Persons having Demand against the Sloop LAURA, late belonging to Mrs. Penelope Sheldon, of Richmond, in this State, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settle

BOATSWAIN and BOY.

By PETER PINDAR.

IN ships of war on Sundays pray'rs are given;
For though so wicked, sailors think of heav'n,
Particularly in a storm;
Where, if they find no brandy to get drunk,
Their souls are in a miserable funk:
Then vow they to th' Almighty to reform,
If in his goodness only once, once more,
He'll suffer them to clap a foot on shore.

In calms, indeed, or gentle airs,
They ne'er on week days pester Heav'n with pray'rs;
For 'tis amongst the Jacks a common saying,
"Where there's no danger, there's no need of praying."

One Sunday morning all were met
To hear the parson preach and pray,
All but a boy, who, willing to forget
That prayers were handing out, had stol'n away;
And, thinking praying but a useless task,
Had crawl'd, to take a nap into a cask.

The boy was soon found missing, and full soon
The boatswain's cat sagacious smelt him out;
Gave him a clawing to some tune:—
This cat's a cousin german to the knout.

"Come out, you sculking dog," the boatswain cry'd.
"And save your d—n'd young sinful soul:"
He then the moral mending cat apply'd,
And turn'd him like a badger from his hole.

Sulky the boy march'd on, and did not mind him,
Altho' the boatswain flogging kept behind him:
"Flog," cried the boy' "flog—curse me, flog away—
"I'll go—but mind, God d—mn me if I *pray*."

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

III. PRESSING AND MANAGEMENT *of the* RESIDUE.

2. THE RESIDUE. In the common practice of the country, the first residue, is either thrown aside as offal * (though, perhaps, very imperfectly pressed) or is returned (designedly unpressed) to the mill, to be "washed:" that is to be reground, with water, for "Family drink. § Thus throwing away, or applying to a mean purpose, what might, in familiar language, be termed the ESSENCE OF FRUIT LIQUOR! The juices of the rind and kernels; which,—common sense would tell us, were we not told it by men of experience and observation—comes off most plentiful with the last runnings. ‖

Hence, men, who excel in the art, continue to press so long as a drop can be drawn; and, unsatisfied with this, return the FIRST RESIDUE to the Mill, to be REGROUND; not with water, but with some of the first runnings of the liquor; moistening the materials to be ground as occasion requires.

It is found, that even breaking the Cakes of refuse with the hands, only, gives the Press fresh power over it: for though it has been pressed to the last drop, a gallon or more of additional liquor may be got from a pressful, by this simple means. Re-grinding them has a still greater effect.

In this state of the materials, the mill gains a degree of power over the more rigid parts of the fruit, which, in the first grinding, it could not reach. If the face of the runner and the bottom of the trough were dressed with a broad chissel, and made true to each other, in the manner which has been proposed; and a moderate quantity of residue were ground at once; scarcely a kernel could escape unbroken; or a drop of liquor remain undrawn.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON GRINDING AND PRESSING. From the foregoing observations it appears, *first*, that the fruit should be entirely reduced, before the whole of its virtues can be communicated to the liquor. There is, however, one inconveniency in grinding the fruit very fine: the substance, as well as the liquor, escapes the Hair Cloths, and fills the fermenting vessel unnecessarily: besides, perhaps, being injurious during the process of fermentation. But this effect may be remedied: I have seen an instance, in which the first runnings were poured through a Hair-Sieve, to catch part of their foulness: a piece of Hair-Cloth, thrown over the "tun dish"—would, perhaps, be still more effectual.—The malt liquor mash tub is furnished with a hose, which stops a great part of the feculencies. The liquor, in that case, comes off almost clear; and, *perhaps*, fruit liquor ought to be rendered equally clear, before it be committed to fermentation. This degree of purity is obtainable, by suffering the foulness to subside, in the first cask, and drawing off the clear liquor, into a fresh vessel, previous to the commencement of the fermentation. By this means, the fermenting-vessel, as well as the process of fermentation, may be freed at least from the grosser foulness. In some cases, by catching the critical time, and by filtering the Lees, in the manner which will be described, the *Must* may be rendered almost perfectly clear.

Secondly, That the reduced fruit ought to remain some time, between the grinding and the pressing, that the liquor may have an opportunity of forming an extract with the rind and kernels. It is observable, however, that the best Cider, which the art, perhaps, has yet been able to produce, was made under different management. But it ought likewise to be observed, that the judicious manager of this Cider, grinds only one press-full (affording, perhaps, not quite an hogshead of liquor) a day; consequently the first ground fruit, has most of the day to make the required extract; and every succeeding mill-full has a proportionate time: and although the liquor, under this management, proved excellent, yet had more of the bitter fragrance of the kernels been communicated to it, it *possibly* might have been better. ‡

Thirdly, That the present imperfections of the Mill are such, as render it almost impossible to reduce the fruit, sufficiently, by a single grinding: but the juice, the principal part of it, having been drawn off by the press, the residue is capable of receiving the requisite degree of reduction.

Hence, upon the whole, the most eligible management, in this stage of the business, for those I mean who have leisure to pursue it, appears to be this:—grind one press-full a day; press; and grind the residuum in the evening. Infuse the reduced matter, all night, among part of the first runnings; and, in the morning, repress, while the next press-full is grinding.

[To be continued.]

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§ SMALL CIDER. *When the plantations are large in proportion to the farm, a sufficient quantity of family liquor is obtained, in a plentiful year of fruit, from the washings of the residue, to last the year round, or a longer time:—Where the plantations are proportionally small; and in a scarce year; water is thrown into the mill, while the fruit is grinding; thus lowering the quality, and encreasing the quantity of the liquor. In harvest, it is customary to allow some malt liquor, or cider, "of the best making."*

‖ *It is allowed, however, by experienc'd managers, that the richest of the liquor comes off with the first runnings.*

‡ *An objection to this practice is, that it hurts the* colour *of* Cider; *and the most experienced managers object to its lying more than twelve hours in the Must.*

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MARY SISSON, *Executrix.*

Newport, May 25, 1795.

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CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, May 4, 1795.